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Churchill Opposes Burma Bill

SECOND READING

London, Nov. 5.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, in the Commons today moved the second reading of the Burma Independence Bill, which will make Burma an independent Republic by January 4, 1948.

"The departure from the British family of nations of one of its members must be an occasion for deep regret," Mr. Attlee said.

He explained that the purpose of the bill was "to give effect to the will of the peoples of Burma, as expressed by their elected representatives, that their country should become independent."

"Burma will cease to be part of the British Commonwealth and will no longer form part of the King's Dominion... henceforward relations between Burma and Britain will be based on a treaty of friendship, which I am glad to say is today stronger than ever."

He told the House it had been hoped by the British Government that Burma would recognise the advantages accruing from Commonwealth membership, "but they have decided otherwise and, in our view, all countries have the right to decide on the nature of their own government."

"FOREIGN POWER"

Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the Opposition, lashed Mr. Attlee and the Government for their "weakness" in permitting Burma to leave the British Commonwealth and become a "foreign power."

There were wide gaps in the Government benches when Mr. Attlee moved the second reading of the Burma Independence Bill, which will make Burma an independent Republic.

Mr. Attlee also traced Burma's history from the early days of the East India Company, through 50 years of British rule and two world wars, to the events of July 19, 1947, when the Burmese Premier, U Aung San, and his Burmese Cabinet Ministers were murdered.

Mr. Attlee said it was the "British Government's duty to implement the wishes of the Burmese people, as expressed by the new constitution which had been drawn up in the remarkably short time of four months."

To suit the Burma Government's "convenience," Mr. Attlee asked the Commons to amend the Independence Bill, making January 4 instead of January 6 the "appointed day" for Burma's emergence as a republic.

When Mr. Attlee finished his address, Mr. Churchill rose ponderously, glaring at the thinly-occupied Government benches.

"We can accept no responsibility for this bill," he roared, and went on to make caustic references to the small number of Government supporters present.

"I should have thought this would have been a day for them... it is one of those moments when they reach the satisfaction of fulfillment of labour and endeavour," Mr. Churchill said, with a sweeping gesture toward the Government benches.

EDITORIAL

New Traffic Control

THE announcement that within a few weeks traffic at the junction of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road is to be regulated by what is called the "three-phase" system of control marks the first important step towards implementation of a plan to modernise and rationalise traffic control within the city areas. As such, the innovation will be regarded cautiously, for it has to be demonstrated whether part of the whole can be successful in practice. Theoretically, the new system of regulation at the Pedder Street-Des Voeux Road junction should enable more rapid movement and greater safety for both vehicular and pedestrian traffic, but for the time being this type of control will operate independently of methods prevailing elsewhere within the city. Wherefore the theoretical counsel of perfection may have to give way to practical disabilities created by a conflict of control systems. The biggest handicap confronting those who would untangle our traffic mess is that the two main streets converge a few yards east of the city centre, and the danger is that, unless the "three-phase" system of control is simultaneously employed at the bottom of Garden Road to synchronise with the Des Voeux Road signals, double congestion may result. The test of the

Seychelles' Gesture

London, Nov. 5.—The Seychelles, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean north-east of Madagascar, have offered Britain an interest-free loan of 200,000 rupees "as a token of solidarity with the mother country in the grave economic crisis with which she is confronted," it was officially stated here today.

The Colonial Office has sent a reply to the Governor, conveying to the government and people of Seychelles, Britain's deep appreciation and gratitude "for this notable expression of their sympathy in the present crisis."—Reuter.

NEW ATOMIC RESEARCH

Mysterious Forces

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Electronics scientists said they have begun an intensive research campaign to find out what mysterious forces keep the core of matter from exploding like the atomic bomb. If an answer is found, they said, it may prove "hundredfold more significant than the atomic bomb itself."

Dr. William E. Shoop, manager of the electronics and nuclear physics research at Westinghouse research laboratories in east Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, announced the programme in an address before the National Electronics Conference here today.

The objective of the programme is to learn the nature of the "binding forces" which hold nuclear particles together. Dr. Shoop said: "Several logical theories have been offered to explain the binding action but our aim is to get a conclusive answer. Once we do so it may no longer be necessary to smash down the door of atom's nucleus to find what is inside. With the key in hand we could simply unlock the door and look inside."

"According to the electrical theory nucleus should explode rather than stick together as it does. This is because it is made up of positively charged protons and neutral particles called neutrons. Since like charges repel you would expect protons to blast one another out of the nucleus. Actually they stick together with such force that tremendous blows often are necessary to separate them."

"It is these mysterious binding forces we are attempting to analyse and measure. If we are successful the results may prove a hundredfold more significant than the atomic bomb."—United Press.

Violation Of Peace Treaties By Satellites

Britain May Refer Question To U.N.

London, Nov. 5.—Britain is considering referring to the United Nations the question of violation of conditions of the peace treaties by Soviet Satellite countries, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Jowitt, told the House of Lords today.

Replying to a debate initiated by Lord Vansittart, former chief diplomatic adviser to the British Government, who deplored the fate of the opposition leaders in Eastern Europe, Lord Jowitt said that Britain would obviously have to bring the matter before the United Nations soon but "I want to be perfectly certain that I have the best case on which to take it."

He said that he did not favour renouncing the treaties because the Government believed it desirable to maintain diplomatic representation in those countries.

Lord Vansittart asked for a reconsideration of the treaties because of the "persistent violation" of the obligations to secure human rights and fundamental freedoms.

"We have been engaged in concluding treaties with people who neither kept them nor had intended to keep them," he declared. "and it is a policy of gift and ultimately we shall reach a situation where the whole British system is brought into discredit."

In the long run it was impossible to go on with a system whereby the "faithful is always bound and the faithless always free."

BROKEN TREATIES

Lord Vansittart declared: "It is apparent that these treaties are not only being broken but are being even more broken after they have been ratified."

He would like to have made it clear in Bulgaria's case that if the death sentence were carried out on

the former Agrarian opposition leader, Nikola Petkov (hanged on September 24), there would be no ratification. For once, we seemed to have a whip in hand and we grabbed a pen."

He added: "It does not really matter very much whether a man is slowly strangled on the gallows or whether he is still more slowly suffocated in prison. In any case all opposition is extinguished."

Speaking of the Cominform, Lord Vansittart said: "Here they are again. The same old lot as before, man for man and woman for woman."

Asking if the Government was resigned to see its colleagues blacked-out in Eastern Europe, he said: "I do not think the game is up yet. Something further can be done."

GROSS VIOLATION

Lord Vansittart told the House of Lords that the treaty with the Bulgarian Premier, Georgi Dimitrov, had been "grossly violated" and always would be because its terms were in conflict with the technique of elimination and that the technique will always pull stronger than the treaty.

He asked: "Could we introduce a new principle into international relations that all violated treaties become automatically invalid at the option of and to the extent desired by the aggrieved party?"

The treaties must be reconsidered if Russia would not compel her satellites to carry out their obligations.

Nobody in Britain could escape some measure of responsibility for the care of the Polish Peasant Party leader, Stanislaus Mikolajczyk, he said, and suggested that either the whole subject be put before the United Nations or a new principle be introduced.

Lord Jowitt said that he agreed that Lord Vansittart's survey was broadly correct.

"There is no doubt whatever that the most grievous things have happened and are happening, and I am afraid it will happen, and further I think it is true to say that I see no prospect of an immediate amelioration of the situation. I do not on the other hand see any prospect of a deterioration of the situation."—Reuter.

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HYDERABAD EXODUS

Hyderabad, Decan, Nov. 5.—More than 100,000 Indus have left Hyderabad state since October 27, according to estimates made today.

The exodus followed the demonstration on October 27 by a large gathering of Moslems, who met in front of the Premier's house and demanded that Hyderabad should not join the Dominion of India.

The fire brigade was called out last night in Hyderabad city to deal with an outbreak of fire in two houses in the area which had been the scene of some communal incidents in the last three days.

Representatives of the Hyderabad Government have been discussing future relations with the Indian Union since August 15.

Sir Walter Monckton, constitutional adviser to the Nizam, was a member of the original negotiating committee. He left for Britain on October 30.

A second committee was appointed last week to continue the discussions. Three of its members represented the powerful Moslem organisation Majlis Ittehadul Moslemin, which has been opposed to union with India.—Reuter.

DECISIVE UN VOTE ON KOREA ISSUE

Lake Success, Nov. 5.—An American proposal for establishing an independent government in Korea—former Japanese peninsula now divided between Russian and United States control—and the withdrawal of the occupation forces within 90 days afterwards, was accepted by the United Nations Political Committee today.

The United Nations Political Committee approved by 46 votes to none the United States proposal, introduced yesterday, which also provided for Korean elections not later than March 31 next on a national, rather than a zonal, basis.

The Council tonight rejected a Soviet proposal that Russian and American troops should withdraw from Korea by January 1 next. The proposal was rejected by 20 votes to six, with seven abstentions. Russia and the supporters of her attitude announced that they would boycott a vote on the United States counter-resolution.

The vote came with surprising suddenness at the start of today's meeting before many delegations had arrived. Egypt supported the usual Suez group but Czechoslovakia was among the absentees.

RUSSIA'S OBJECTION

M. Gromyko said that the Soviet Union did not consider it possible to participate in a vote on the United States proposal "in view of the fact that the Assembly had not found it to give a hearing to representatives of the Korean people."

M. Dmitri Manuilsky, Ukraine, followed suit and repeated the charges that the United States proposal was "calculated to establish a puppet government in Korea and to establish a military base."

The approved resolution named the following to the commission which will go to Korea: Australia, Canada, China, San Salvador, France, India, the Philippines, Syria and the Ukraine, but M. Manuilsky said that the Ukraine refused to participate on the grounds that the United States policy was considered "fatal to Korean and dangerous to world peace."

The United States proposal, which had been modified by the acceptance

Big 4 Deputies To Meet

London, Nov. 5.—The first meeting of the conference of deputies of the Big Four—Britain, France, Soviet Russia and the United States—Foreign Ministers for Germany will open at Lancaster House, London at 3.30 p.m. (GMT) tomorrow, a Foreign Office spokesman announced today.

The three points on the deputies' agenda are:

1. Procedure for negotiating the German peace treaty.

2. The political structure of Germany.

3. The problem of compensation for United Nations nationals in Germany.—Reuter.

Hongkong Seizures "Frighten Away" Bumper Yunnan Opium Crop

A bumper crop of opium, harvested this spring in Yunnan, is believed to have been "frightened away" from Hongkong by the huge seizure of 2,760 tins of raw opium here in July.

Many Yunnan opium traders, after having suffered a \$207,000 loss in Hongkong, have sent their giant crop to other ports for export, local authorities believe.

A meeting of the stewards, cooks, deck and engine room workers on the dock at one p.m. with officials of the National Union of Seamen had forced the passengers who had already boarded to wait for their lunch. They stood in long queues outside the dining rooms, waiting for the workers to return.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor boarded the Mary in the early afternoon after driving to Southampton. A local police car accompanied them to the dock.

Dock workers around the liner gangway shouted "Good old Teddy" as they boarded.—United Press.

The Sports Column

ENGLAND & IRELAND DRAW 2-2

Exciting Football

Everton, Nov. 5.—England and Ireland shared four goals in the soccer international here today, after a most thrilling finish, in which, England, one goal down, led by 2-1, and then Ireland with an almost last move of the match equalised.

With less than ten minutes to go, Ireland were in front with a goal from P. D. Walsh and critics were beginning to refer to records, which showed that Ireland had not beaten England in England for 33 years. Indeed, the last win was in Belfast 20 years ago.

But after Mannion had equalised, England went in front with Lawton's goal following a grand run by Matthews to the right wing, and when many of the 55,000 crowd were preparing to applaud England, Doherty headed the last-minute equaliser.

Splashes of colour in the crowd revealed that Ireland had big support among the onlookers, and this was proved by the ovations Ireland received.

MORTENSEN MISSES

Keen tackling by the Irishmen kept England out in earlier moves when more precise passing found the attack dominated by England. But Ireland were not worried by the reputations of their rivals. They kept a careful watch of such men as Lawton, Matthews and Mannion, and England's line were not allowed much scope.

Mortensen missed a chance for England when he shot over the bar from ten yards out, and opportunity was missed by both Mortensen and Mannion, following good runs by Finney.

Ireland's halves were very lively, as were the forwards and their work pleased the crowd, while the display in the Irish goal of Hinton was first-class.

At the England end Doherty once went close.

The teams changed ends without scoring. On resuming the Irishmen went away strongly with the intention of breaking down England's defence. Swift, England's goalkeeper, prevented goals with grand stops, but in the 33rd minute he was beaten by Doherty, who supplied the opening which D. Walsh seized for a free-kick. No chance with a well-placed drive. Ireland deserved the lead.

PENALTY SAVED

Doherty inspired many more moves for the Irishmen, while England seemed unable to do anything against the keen tackling. Lawton rarely received a pass which he could turn to account, and even when England had a penalty 20 minutes from the end, Hinton, as though inspired, brought off a wonder save from Mannion.

Those last ten minutes were packed with thrills as England strove to save the game and Ireland equally determined to keep them out.

Eventually, England had a free kick, which Wright placed directly and Mannion tapped the ball home as Lawton challenged the goalkeeper. There within a couple of minutes the Matthews move gave Lawton his chance to put England in front, but just as England seemed likely to win, the Irishmen raced away and Doherty crowned a great afternoon's work with the equaliser, which just beat the final whistle.—Reuter.

ENTRIES FOR OLYMPICS

Liverpool, Nov. 5.—The first meeting of the Great Britain Olympic Football Committee here today confirmed that 22 nations thus far have entered for the Olympic soccer tournament at the London games next year.

The nations who have notified their intention of playing in the soccer "tourney" are: Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Holland, Iceland, Italy, Malta, Palestine, Sweden, the United States, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

The Committee's list of suggested venues for the early rounds of the competition, beginning July 31, were the grounds of Arsenal, Ilford, Fulham, Crystal Palace, Tottenham, Hotsport, Brentford, Walthamstow Avenue and Dulwich football clubs. All these grounds are in or on the immediate borders of London.

BRITAIN'S TEAM MANAGER

Semi-finals and finals will be played at the famed Wembley Stadium; semi-finals on August 10 and 11, and the final on August 13.

(Continued on Page 4)

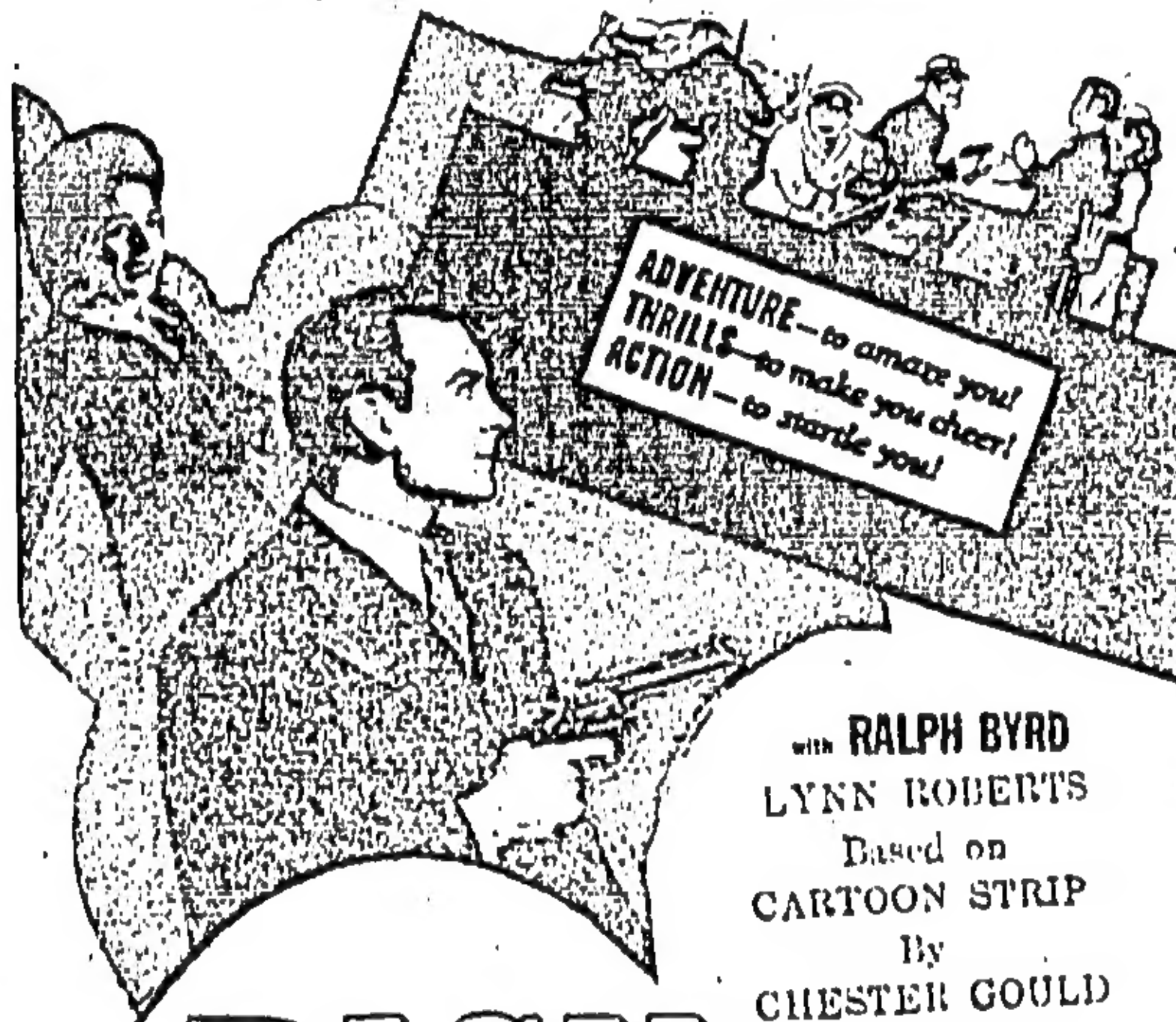
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A COMEDY WITH ROMANCE AND MUSIC!

It's easy to be happy and well

by

Dr. JOSIAH OLDFIELD

one of the most remarkable men in Britain. Ten years ago he was described as "being in the 90's" and he never denied it. Yet today he still has abounding vitality.

THE longer I live the more I recognise that we can all be as well as we wish and live as long as we like. I do not mean by this that we shall be well or that we shall not die tomorrow. I do mean, however, that our future is in our own hands and not in the hands of some outside power.

If you get up in the morning feeling miserable, you may know that you are not well.

You may go to a hundred physicians and may be told that you are "quite well." But if you wake in the morning without the sense of gladness that another day of joyous creative power is before you, you are not well!

The whole secret, therefore, is that health is from within and not from without.

It is the great law of life that there are rules which we must obey if we want to be well, and that if we do not obey them we are bound to suffer the consequences, and these are usually pain, the "miseries," and bad temper.

Take smoking, for example. We all know that tobacco is a poisonous herb. We all know

that an occasional smoke is a comforting thing.

If we had the sense of the Arabs we should pass the smoke through water so that we could get the delightful stimulation of the aromatic essentials of the tobacco without absorbing the poisons.

If we had sense enough we would restrict our smoking to those occasional joyous evenings when, with an old coat, a pair of slippers, a good log fire, a glass of wine and a fascinating book, we can say to ourselves, "The day is over, I am going to relax and I am going to enjoy a smoke."

That is how I smoke, and I get real joy, happiness and delightful health stimulation from my occasional evening of delight.

Warning cry to eaters

I AM no killjoy, I pretend no vinegary asceticism. I bid men and women enter into the fullest use and enjoyment of every function, but I raise a warning cry against the folly of eating cake today and tomorrow and being down with a bilious attack for a week after.

You cannot develop bad habits and remain well.

During the war I spent most of my time in hospitals and came in contact with thousands of nurses. I was struck by the want of that joyous resilience and gaiety of spirit which young people should possess.

I have gone to the matron or to the canteen and said, "How much do these young nurses spend on smokes?" and the answer has been: "From 10s. to 20s. a week."

I understood at once the source of their frequent ailments, their frayed tempers, their tiredness at the end of every day, and their wailing in the morning anxious for a cup of tea before they were "fit for anything."

The world is a world of Life and Health, but it is also a world of Law. We cannot break the law and escape the penalty. The two go hand in hand.

When we are attacked by the enemy "Disease," we must never act the coward and surrender. We must shout the war song of the brave:

"I will fight thee with my muscles,
I will fight thee with my veins,
I will fight thee with my arteries,
I will fight thee with my brain,
I will fight thee with my bones,
I will fight thee with my blood,
I will fight thee till I die,
And I will die unconquered."

Every enemy should be repelled and destroyed by using the power of the Within.

Old soldiers never die

NEVER give way to what we call Disease. It is better to go to the guillotine with a song on your lips than run to your bed dithering with fear and be dragged out to your doom. Frightened people die daily. The brave man never dies—he only, like the old soldier, "fades away."

The great powers of life creation are association with the breathing of fresh air night and day; with the regular friction of the skin by towelling; by the daily use of water, hot and cold; by the recognition that life is activity, and that, therefore, we must always move on to the goal that we are aiming for, wholly regardless of the shadows or the brambles through which we are going.

★ ★ ★

The laws of life require us to give the body good food, so that the new cells which are being built up—millions of new ones every day—should be able to be so strong and well that they will replace the dead ones whose places they are taking.

Here, is the secret of perpetual youth! Every day a new body is being born within us—millions of new cells are springing into life to replace the millions that are daily dying.

It is, then, not a question of Hope, but of certainty that, if only we will replace our old, weakly cells by young and virile, well-nourished ones, we shall daily grow in grace and self-healing.

Try it for one short year and then write me a letter of gratitude for wonderful blessings!

Out of shoddy material we can get no beautiful garments. Out of secondhand, shoddy foods, however much they may be spiced and savoured, we can only please our palate, but we cannot build up young, new, vitally healthy cells.

The instinct of every child is fruit and not dead flesh; it is the living things of the garden and not the produce of the shambles; it is the milk and honey, the corn and oil, the grapes and apples and nuts that the new baby cells need for vital force.

I am a fruitarian, and have been since I was an undergraduate at Oxford long years ago. I have travelled and observed throughout the world the peoples round me.

I have come to the conclusion that those who will to live must live only upon the best and cleanest and purest of Nature's gifts as food, and must conquer their own lower longing for the things that are vitally decadent.

You cannot 'buy' health

THERE is no possibility of "buying" health with guineas at a consulting room! There is no hope for those who think they can drink health out of bottles of medicine!

It is through our deliberate choosing of what we like rather than what we know to be good, that we call upon ourselves the Nemesis of the enemy Disease.

The machines of our body are constructed so that our heart will run for about 212 billion beats.

But, like a motor-car in the hands of a bad driver, few bodies are allowed to complete the work for which they are designed. Our bodies are worn out by bad driving and not by honest use.

People are always afraid of being underfed, whereas the real danger is that the system is usually overclogged with the residue and products from overfeeding.

The great fortunes made by pill proprietors are an illustration that we are not as wise as the old Romans.

These old realists acknowledged honestly that they loved eating. They would enjoy a gorgeous feast and they retire to the vomitorium and tickle their throat with a feather.

Lo, all their food is up again, and they return to the dining hall and feast once more!

We overeat and hypocritically pretend we do it "to keep up our strength" and then take what is politely called "a dinner pill."

This sounds poetic, but it has a vulgar and overstraining effect upon the body. Yet we continue to wonder why we are ill.

One of the greatest comrades of Health throughout the ages and one which has been recommended by every inspired religion has been the practice of fasting.

Today, this is still the supreme method by which mistakes in dieting may be corrected, and wise are they who practise its basic rules!

Let us remember that of the great men who have taught the world there is no record of petty ailments.

We know nothing of Moses having a headache! There is no record of the great Founder of Christianity going to bed for a week with 'flu!

We, too, can walk in the same footsteps, we too can so live that, like Moses, when we come to die, our natural forces shall not be abated, nor will our eyes be dimmed.

Even as we expire we shall be calling forth benedictions and invoking gracious blessings upon those who are newly come into the Garden of Life.

It is life not disease for which we must look. It is life-whereof our nerves are scant. It is life and more life that we want.

POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTER

"Good-will mission, my foot! Willy Littlehampton's place is in the House, not gadding round the Continent with a lot of dubious M.P.s."

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

ZIGZAG crossings for pedestrians will make it harder for any but the most skilled drivers to catch them before they get to safety. And those that are caught will have to satisfy the police by walking along a zigzag line while saying, "Copperbottoming aluminium inkpots on Popocatepetl."

'Tibetan Moonflower' (XVI.)

EGHAM and Mince, summoned to conclude the business concerned with the nuff fields, found their hostess in a sentimental mood. Each thought he was the favoured suitor, and each was winking at her behind the other's back. Ding-Poos, who had sold the nuff fields to the landowner, and been offered a good price for the waterproof typewriter covers by the merchant (acting for a Chinese firm), was thoroughly enjoying herself. To make sure of swindling the infatuated pair, she and brought up from her cellars an 80-year-old bottle or two of Clos de Lhaza, queen of Tibetan Burgundies. There was also a bottle of fiery josh-brandy, made of fermented yak-milk, josh berries steeped in consu, rancid butter, marata and veng-juice. "Is this stuff very strong?" asked Egham. "It has a kick like a moth," replied Ding-Poos disarmingly "you can swallow it down by the bucket-full." Then she added, in more lady-like manner, "There's not a headache in a barrel of it."

A-swell guy

THE suggestion that children at school should be taught mathematics by films is full of fun. Obviously a dull film about a grocer who counts eight apples, adds nine more to them, and cries "Seventeen!" will not hold the attention for long. More in line with modern taste would be a film about a rich banker who tells his clients, "Twice two is fourteen." The secret police raid the bank and "grill" the banker, who, after shooting four inspectors, is persuaded by his old mother to confess that twice two is four. This could be called a factual picturisation, and it is a story with a healthy moral.

A mother's plea

(Slow music. The best brains of the secret police are bending over the banker. They have been kicking his face for an hour. His mother is sobbing in a corner.) Inspector: Come clean, rat!

Mother: Aw, Cyril, tell these swine-gentlemen the truth.

Banker: O.K., maw; you win. Guess I always knoo twice two wuz four. Twice two's fourteen don't make sense.

Mother: Good boy! Inspector: Now just sign this statement, saying twice two is four, and you're free.

(Choir of celestial voices sings, as the picture fades from the screen, "Tui-i-lee two-o-o-o-o is fou-u-u-u.")

Dollar paradise in the Empire

by S/Ldr. W. Simpson, D.F.C.

A GIANT private yacht lay at anchor in the deep blue waters of the harbour at Hamilton, capital of the Bermuda Islands. Her name is Sea Cloud, and she is owned by former U.S. Ambassador to Russia, Joseph E. Davies.

Sea Cloud is symbolic of the remarkable prosperity of Bermuda, a thriving little British colony, remote in the Atlantic, since early in the 17th century.

For Bermuda, with its kindly people, slow and easy ways, lovely scenery, mild climate, and magnificent hotels, provides a great attraction for rich and busy Americans—one of the few places under the Crown profiting from proximity to the United States and dollar economy.

I arrived there in a converted Lancanster. We were refuelled in the air above the Azores. Only 16½ hours after leaving austere London Airport we landed on runways laid on crushed coral, dredged from a lagoon into which they extend.

MANY VISITORS

Frequent air services from New York by Pan American Airways—less frequent from Baltimore by B.O.A.C. flying-boat, and from London by British South American Airways—are struggling to handle this year's flood of visitors.

The importance of the air is accentuated by the shortage of ships. For the luxury liners that plied between New York and Hamilton—notably the British twins, Monarch and Queen of Bermuda—are no longer in service.

The Monarch will be back next season; the Queen was destroyed by fire.

Nevertheless, with less than the usual influx of some 80,000 Americans spending £5,000,000 or more in dollars, there is still more prosperity and wealth than ever before.

It arrives from the United States—600 miles to the west—in the form of unlimited food, drink, and commodities of all kinds, to provision the American tourists.

BRITISH GOODS

British exports in plenty are here for the Americans—and for anyone else to buy.

There are tartans seldom seen north of the Tweed, textiles, fine woollen goods, printed silks, men's suits, shirts and ties, Wedgwood china, glassware, soap, milk chocolate, and plenty of Scotch whisky, gin, rum and wines.

Many things are cheap—nylons 12s., cigarettes 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. for 20; Shetland pullovers £2 15s.—but living costs have soared since 1939, and labour unrest bubbles to the surface.

Meat, although plentiful, costs up to 8s. a pound. One British resident

told me he spent £2,500 a year making ends meet for his small family—and we live simply.

On the other hand, there is no rationing, no purchase tax, no income tax.

Around 100 cars and light vans are unlicensed each month. All popular British light cars are seen in Bermuda; but none may be above 10 h.p. and there are speed limits—20 m.p.h. in country, 15 m.p.h. in town.

The railway still runs. Recently it was bought by the Government, after its private owners had reported heavy losses. Soon it will be superseded by buses.

PINK PALACE

There are many excellent clubs and hotels, but very expensive. It costs £250 a year to belong to the Mid-Ocean Golf Club—a lovely pink palace of a place, set high in acres of wooded grounds, with its own pink beach.

The Castle Harbour Hotel stands high on a narrow strip of land, flanked by lagoons. The grounds are full of tropical flowers; the rooms are cool. There are outside terraces for dancing, a swimming pool overlooking the sea.

The St George Hotel stands above the old capital of St George, with a view of the sea all round.

It, too, has a swimming pool, excellent cuisine, and a terrace for dancing. Used by the Americans as a club during the war, it is now full of honeymooners.

The Hotel Bermudiana is set high above the new capital, Hamilton. It is a vast yellow building, commanding a magnificent view of the harbour.

Only a few minutes from the shopping streets, it has a magnificent tropical park, hard tennis courts, a bowling green, sunken gardens, outdoor swimming pool.

RECOVERING

Most of these hotels and clubs are rapidly recovering from war occupation. Four hotels and clubs—Mid-Ocean, Castle Harbour, St George, and Bermudiana—have been bought by an Anglo-American syndicate. At least £4,000,000 in dollars a year is expected to reach Britain as a result.

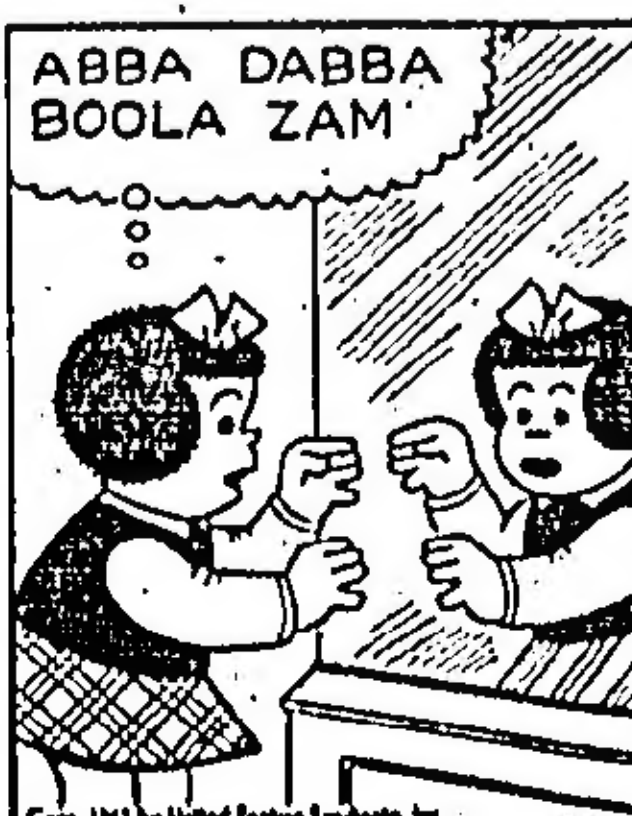
They are paradises—as British war veterans would agree—beyond British middle-class incomes.

You can pay £6 a day or more for your bed and three square meals. Even the small hotels and guest houses cost at least 30s. a day.

Bermuda is very beautiful, consisting of 150 coral islands, enclosing lagoons of deepest blue. It is as green as Britain, shaded by palms, heavily wooded with tiny Bermuda cedars, rich in farms, mature estates.

There is a profusion of royal poinciana trees, olivanders, hibiscus, passion flowers, lilacs, bananas; coloured birds and rainbow fish, whistling frogs and crickets.

It is a pity a shortage of British ships and aircraft prevents full exploitation of this dollar gold-mine.

NANCY Self-Made Beauty

By - Galbraith



Results of the experiment were disclosed by Drs Dorothy M. Barrett and Elizabeth B. Eaton, who based their findings on studies of 60 or more girl students at America's Hunter College.

Military Activity In Java

Batavia, Nov. 5.—The Netherlands Army, charging that an Indonesian Republican mine planted on Dutch territory had killed four Dutch soldiers, said today that "corrective" measures had been taken against the Republican army headquarters at Bandjarnegara, in West Java.

A Republican communiqué said these measures included the bombing and strafing of Bandjarnegara by seven Dutch planes. The Republican army said seven Indonesian civilians were killed, four wounded and 10 civilian houses destroyed in the air attack on Tuesday.

The Dutch communiqué said a mine explosion which killed four soldiers on Monday was the culmination of increasing Republican army activity in the Poekwordjo area. "During investigation it was proved these activities happened on instructions of a high T. N. I. (Indonesian Republican Army) command," the communiqué said. "The mine was planted in the headquarters of the T. N. I. headquarters near Bandjarnegara were connected in a fitting manner."

The Dutch said activities in border areas were increasing and reported 13 Dutch soldiers killed and 24 wounded in the first four days of November as a result.—Associated Press.

Salim Gives Report

Batavia, Nov. 5.—The Indonesian Republican Foreign Minister, Mr. Hadji Agus Salim, today gave the Indonesian Cabinet an account of the seven-month world tour he recently completed. Dutch sources reported today.

The President of the Republic, Dr. Soekarno, attended the meeting held at Djakarta, the Republican capital. The Indonesian Republican delegation to the International Trade Conference opening at Havana on November 21 intends afterwards to visit Britain and the United States, Dutch sources reported from Djakarta today.—Reuter.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. About three times. 2. A water filled ditch around a castle. 3. Emperor. 4. From "Dances" (German) meaning under-water. 5. It is boiling. 6. The Fourth Earl of Sandwich, when he called for two slices of bread with a slab of beef between.



2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
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Koreans Doubt Efficacy Of U. N. Measures

BY STANLEY RICH

Seoul, Nov. 5.—A public opinion poll published in the conservative newspaper, Chosen Ilbo, shows that 83 percent of those polled do not believe the United Nations will be successful in solving the Korean problem. The other 17 percent are still hopeful.

Russians Want Hand In Ruhr

Berlin, Nov. 5.—The Tagliche Rundschau, official publication of the Red Army in Germany, announced today that the Soviet Government would press for four-power control of the Ruhr at the Council of Foreign Ministers which is scheduled to meet in London on November 25.

Reviewing the Soviet position before the next meeting of the Council, the Tagliche Rundschau stressed the German problem to the exclusion of all other questions pending between the Soviet Union and the Western powers.

The Red Army newspaper said that the principal problems which would be discussed by the Big Four Foreign Ministers include: the German peace treaty, reparations, Germany's economic unity, and German industrial capacity.

The four principal points embrace all the general aspects of the German problem from the Soviet point of view, from which the Soviet delegation will raise the question of four-power control of the Ruhr.

The Tagliche Rundschau said in connection with the Ruhr "Problem of future control of the Ruhr remained involved (at the Moscow conference) and the Soviet Union continues to demand four-power control."

The Red Army newspaper said that other problems that will be raised at the London Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers include the respective occupation forces, demilitarization, and democratization of Germany and the terms of the occupation.

The paper concluded that all the questions listed for discussion at the London conference remained unsolved at the last Moscow conference. United Press.

Although the newspaper specifically represents right wing interests, it has become apparent here that Koreans have only an apathetic toleration of the proceedings in the United Nations and wishful hopefulness for its success.

The majority of Koreans are inclined to feel the United Nations debate is merely an extension of the futile joint Commission sessions, and such feelings have been reinforced by the Soviet proposal to bring Koreans to the United Nations to further express their views.

Local coverage by newspapers, which are mostly outright party organs, has been unusually extensive but with two notable exceptions: firstly, there has been practically no editorial comment on the United Nations sessions, and, secondly, the United Nations is often taking second place to the arrival of Maj. Gen. William F. Dennis, the new military governor.

What public statements have been made follow strict party lines. Right wing characters like the Soviet proposal to bring Koreans to the United Nations are an "intrigue to utilize the wishes of the Korean people for ulterior purposes." Left wingers, although referring to the United Nations procedure only indirectly, consistently declare that the "withdrawal of United States and Soviet troops is essential for Korean independence."

Perhaps the most representative of public opinion was expressed editorially by the Korean Free Press, which is listed by the military authorities as "neutral." The Free Press writes wistfully: "It is difficult to conceive that even after the United Nations proceedings are completed, a successful solution of the Korean problem can be found if Russia refuses to recognize the favourable results. We cannot help thinking that despite the ardent wishes of many United Nations delegates, it is a matter of fact that South Korea will continue political and economic construction under United States assistance while North Korea will continue under the guidance of Soviet Russia."—United Press.

Since Britain cannot fight a major war, Woolf argued, she should not require a large scale army and should maintain only such forces as are necessary to maintain law and order in Britain and her colonies.

The gravest danger spot—in the present world in Woolf's view is Turkey.

Turkey's Position
"The integrity and independence of Turkey," Woolf said, "might well be threatened by the USSR. If there were an 'incident,' it might easily provoke hostilities between the two great powers."

Britain could give no adequate aid to Turkey in such a war, Woolf added, and she should make her position plain to the Turkish government so far as strategic and military positions are concerned.

In determining the strength of her armed forces for the next few years, Woolf declared that Britain should rule out any possibility of using force to defend Turkey in the event of a Russo-American war, but should press for impartial international authority to settle such a dispute. At the same time, he said, Britain should seek internationalisation of the Suez and Panama canals and the Dardanelles.

Not Representative
Harold Laski, Chairman of the Fabian Society, in his foreword to the pamphlet, made it clear that foreign policy experts of the Society were utterly divided on what the British should do about Turkey.

Three tendencies emerged from a long discussion—one was pro-American, the other was pro-Russian and the third was to try to find a middle way. Woolf's views were, therefore, not representative of the entire international committee of the Society.

A short outline of the pro-American point of view by W. N. Ewer, diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Herald, was attached to the pamphlet. Ewer accused Woolf of following the line of appeasement of the former Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, and stressed that the Anglo-American Association was purely defensive and aimed at resisting any aggression with which the Security Council of the United Nations Organisation could not deal.—United Press.

Danish Premier Resigns
Copenhagen, Nov. 5.—King Frederik IX today received the Danish Prime Minister, Knud Kristensen, who offered the resignation of his Cabinet. It was officially announced today.

The King asked the Premier to continue in power pending the formation of a new government, which Mr. Kristensen has agreed to do. The King will receive the leaders of the various parties tomorrow.—Reuter.



Troops Called Out To Quell Paris Strikers

Paris, Nov. 5.—Several small clashes were reported late today when an estimated 5,000 striking Paris sanitary department workers attempted to hold a demonstration in front of the Paris city hall.

From 500 to 1,000 police regulars and reserves, augmented by one company of mobile guards, cleared the Place Hotel de Ville of strikers, who earlier this afternoon had voted to continue their one-day-old strike.

There were several minor clashes, but no one was injured, as the police cleared the area for several blocks around the city hall. They immediately established street blocks all the way from the Seine River to the Rue de Rivoli, permitting motor traffic to pass but blocking pedestrians.

Recalling the beating of several photographers in the recent Avenue Wagram Communist demonstration, the police assigned a special detail of police to protect reporters and photographers this afternoon.

The strikers showed little resistance, but the police forcibly carried away a number of strikers, including some women, when they refused to leave the area. The company of mobile guards was called into action once when the police were unable to move a particularly heavy mass of strikers.

Refuse men, street cleaners, refuse truck drivers and garage employees went on strike yesterday, demanding 15 to 20 percent wage increase, higher overtime rates and a special bonus for handling household refuse.

The strikers at a meeting this afternoon at the Salle de la Rue Grange aux Belles, voted unanimously to continue their strike. The strike is absolute in Paris, but in the suburbs some disposal units are still working.

City hygiene experts, fearful that the strike might continue, met today to discuss sanitary measures. The demonstration today included members of the General Confederation of Workers from Paris and locals from the "Red Belt" suburbs.—United Press.

Interim Budget Next Week

London, Nov. 5.—A British Government source said today that an interim autumn budget would be presented to the House of Commons next Tuesday or Wednesday and that the principal clauses would deal with increases in the purchase tax which will also be expanded to cover a wider range of products.—Associated Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcel posts close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mail close before 10 a.m. registered and parcel posts close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6
Closing Times by Air
Amoy, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin and Yehing, 3:30 p.m.
Canton, Kowloon, Hankow & Nanking, 3:30 p.m.

Closing Times by Sea & Train
Canton (Train) 7 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.
Swatow (Sea) 1 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekhi (Sea) 1 p.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Shanghai, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America via San Francisco (No parcels for Canada) (Sea) 2 p.m.
Japan (Ordinary letters & cards only) (Sea) 2 p.m.

Strictly Batavia, Sourabaya & Makassar (Sea) 3 p.m.
Swatow (Sea) 3 p.m.
Bombay (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi & Kowloon (Sea) 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7
Closing Times by Air
Shanghai, 5:30 a.m.
Bangkok, Hongkong, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo (Nairobi, Johannesburg & Mombasa via Cairo) Augusta and London, 3:30 p.m.
Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney and Auckland, 3:30 p.m.
Sakon and Paris, 3:30 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, Canton & Hongkong, 3:30 p.m.
Tientsin, Peking, Canton & Chungking, 3:30 p.m.
Holloway, 3:30 p.m.

Closing Times by Sea & Train
Canton (Train) 7 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.
Swatow (Sea) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekhi (Sea) 1 p.m.
Amoy and Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Kowloon, Peking, Holloway and Tsam (Sea) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi & Kowloon (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

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Inverchapel Presents Nylons To Princess

Hollywood, Nov. 5.—Princess Elizabeth will walk down the aisle in stockings fancier than any film bride ever wore. Six pairs of ivory white, pearl-encrusted nylons are en route to her today—a wedding gift from British Ambassador Lord Inverchapel.

The hosiery expert who supervised the hush-hush job can relax for the first time in weeks. He is Willy's of Hollywood.

"Making stockings for movie queens is one thing. Designing delicate lingerie to a queen to her taste is another. But we finally did it," said Willy.

"They are smoother, sheerer nylon—fragile enough for a royal princess even," he said. "The pattern is a sandal foot design. That means there is no reinforcing on the heel and on the toe."

The stockings, also, are seamless so Elizabeth will not have to worry whether her seams are straight.

The piece de resistance of Willy's assignment is a cascade of tiny seed pearls sprinkled down the ankles. He said: "There are 45 perfectly matched pearls on each side of the stockings. I sewed them on by hand, tacking them to the strands of the nylon so they will not pull."

The pearls alone cost more than \$1,000. It was like gluing gems to cologne. But the result is worth it. Willy's regular job is camouflaging the legs of movie queens. He makes a fortune weaving padded stockings for actresses with skinny legs and mixing light and dark threads for those with plump legs.—United Press.

London, Nov. 5.—Despite the critical India-Pakistan situation, Earl Mountbatten, uncle of Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten and Governor-General of India, hopes to be able to attend the royal wedding on November 20. He and Countess Mountbatten have engaged a 12-room hotel suite for the wedding party.

The Buckingham Palace staff is strained by the demands of royal guests at the wedding, and old retainers are being asked to come out of retirement to help out temporarily.—United Press.

DISCLOSURE OF STOCK SALES

Johannesburg, Nov. 5.—There was a sensation on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange today when the committee called on all members to report all transactions in Middle Wits, which on Monday reported a rich strike in the Orange Free State.

Middle Wits is a subsidiary of Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated, which recently took over Norbert Erleighs New Union goldfields, which are now placed under judicial management.

The committee required members to state the number of shares dealt in, the price, and the names of the principals.—Associated Press.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

12.30, Studio: "If I had a Million Dollars" the Programme presented by Philip Burn, 7, D.B.C. Transcription Service: "ITMA": 7.30, Studio: La Dame de France: 8.15, Studio: World Home News: 8.15, Studio: A Religious Talk by the Rev. J. E. Sandbach: 9.30, Studio: "This Reminds Me" presented by W. A. Anderson: 10, London News: 10.15, Weather Report: 10.15, Salon Concert Players: 10.25, Times of Not-So-Long-Ago (For Dancing): 11, Close Down.

SHOWING **QUEEN'S** AT 2.30, 5.15, TO-DAY 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

"GUADALCANAL DIARY"

Starring
Preston FOSTER • Lloyd NOLAN • William BENDIX
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

NEXT CHANGE

TARZAN and the HUNTRESS

JOHNNY WEISSMULLER • BRENDA JOYCE
JOHNNY SHEPHERD
PATRICIA MORISON • BARTON MCELLEN

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